Reperts were current here yestering that Marques, and presonneed in favor of Santa Anna. There is no foundation for such a runor. Another report gives us to underthind that the clergy are working to bring Marques to the Armono left on the marrial of the 4th for Guadalajara. He is there at one o'stock in the stage coach, with three issesses camp. This is a bold move on the part of Miraten, and the edge of the conducta, or for he purrose of dividing the spoils with the robber. It is shapered that a large part of the conducta, or for he purrose of dividing the spoils with the robber. It is shapered that a large part of the conducts, or for the purrose of dividing part of the conducts, in the first one of the control of

easy ensumer to deal would not that may be continued to desire the perpose.

There is a possibility that Marques 'may soon come to Mexico. If such an event taxes place, were to the foreigness residing in this of y. Marques will be their them most anmoreitally. There will be but one of two things to be done by the foreign population—either apsecifity leave the capital, abandoning their houses and property to pillage, or make a stand, and, arming themselves, prevent the assessing from entering the city. My belief is that the foreigners here, principally the French and English, will reserve to the last alternative. They have not yet mixed in the revolutions of the country, because, bad as it has been there was still the applogy of a government and a bead of the republic. But it Marques and his rabble approach the place there will not be the smallest excuse for their remaining mactive. Marques is an outlaw, a bandit, an assessin, and considered as such by all nations; and if he appreaches, all men that have anything to less must four Mr. Allsopp, the British Consul has succeeded in seam for his prison at Tupic and taken refuge on board the Amethyst, an English frigate, at San Blas.

Two English vessels entered the port of San Blas, laden with goods for the house of Baron, Forbes & Co., at Tepic. They were neized by Coronada. The captain of the Amethyst immediately demanded them, and on Coronada's referal to deliver them sent his boats to out them out. The classed fred on the boats. The amethyst then gave the Mexicans a 'hir broadside, knocked them over like terrawns on the beach; after which the two merchantmen were cut out.

The news of the specie seizure has caused a tromondous

tout.

The news of the specie seizure has caused a tromendous citement here, especially among the leading merchants d bankers, to whom the money principally, belongs, has finally broken up the famous \$16,000,000 from cher & Co., of which you have heard so much, and ich was in part about being contracted.

Miramor took only an except of fifty men with him. His ends asom to entertain fears for him; but it's all a mysty. No one knows anything positively here, till he sit.

po.

Ordigners are justly alarmed at the prospect of Marre coming to power. He will unquestionably hang a
tion of us, unless we take arms and hold out against
a and his soldiers, until rolief can come from abroad.

The British Minister bes demanded the destitution of
rquez for shooting Chase, and will unquestionably move
in here at once, should Marquez be declared President.

A difficulty has taken place at San Blass. The British
here Amethyst cut out two English ships thegally
red at that port, an i in doing so was forced to fire upon
town.

town, the escape of the British Consul at Tepic is confirmed, e other Consulative still in prison. Mr. Mathews has a his secretary to Juarez to demand immediate reparts for these outrages. The Constitutionalisis have taken Guanajnato and are an moving towards the capital. The moment is opporain moving towards the capital. The moment is opp-ne, and if they act promptly the war may be ended week; but I have no hopes.

week; but I have no hopes;
The clergy report is success of their soldiers over those farace, but great bubts are entertained.
The government have remains in the hands of the Cabita Council—Munoz, Lede and Corona.
The Cuernavaca assassinations are to be made the abject of a strong representation by next mail. They are certainly of the most atrocious character.
The country is in a c nolition that surpasses description, ebberies and assassinations are the topics of our conversion.

Theatrical Difficulties—Our American Cousin again in Court—Eminent Artists on the Stand. MARINE COURT.

Refore Hon. Judge McCarthy.

-Edward A. Sothern es. Laura Keene.—The in this case is an actor, who performed the ec sentric part of Lord Dundreary in the play of " Our Ame d artist and lessee of the theatre which bears ry, and alleges that on the 22d Sept., 1859, he and the

K. SOTIERIN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22, 1859.

Keerje engages Mr. Sothern to play Lord Dundreary in meriesn Coustn, by the week, at a salary of \$86, which ement terminates on the 25th of October next, or when merican Cousin is taken eff the bills, and Mr Sothern to a benefit by the 25th of October, of which he receives if, after \$300 first taken for expenses of the theate.

17. A star \$300 first taken for expenses of the thate.

18. The star of the star of the course of the thate.

Plaintiff further alleges that he was ready and willing to perform the agreement, and had actually rehearsed the part to be played by him in "Our American Cousin" at the request of Miss Keene, and that the defendant has refused to permit him to perform the part.

The defendant admits the agreement, but denies any indebtedness to the plaintiff, as his engagement was not examenced as "Our American Cousin" was not reproduced. The defendant also claims that Mr. Sothern is in-

made it was talked over between him and plaintiff, and distinctly understood that the memoranda was only to express the terms and amount of payment; that he informed plaintiff, who consented to the same; and, as to the counter claim, that plaintiff requently called on him to hire the house; that he agreed to let him have it when Mrs. Bowers, then in porsession, would give it; that plaintiff took it at \$232 per week, and, after using it three days or nights, surrendered it.

Laura Keene deposed—I am the defendant in this suit, and lessee of Laura Keene's theatre; I know Mr. Sothern at was signed Mr. Sothern and myself walked immediately from the box office to the stage; we had a conversation; there were one or two things said about his benefit, which he wished to have inserted in the contract, but I understood them to be as matter of honor; I then agreed upon his salary, and as to his benefit if the piece had a good run; I deemed Mr. Setwens unequal to the character of Asa Trenchard, and had a conversation with Mr. Sothern about him; we both said he was not equal to the part of Asa Trenchard, and had a conversation with Mr. Sothern about him; we both said he was not conjust to acquit himself much better. Mr. Sothern said that he thought the part of Asa Trenchard was admirably played; Mr. Sothern said that he thought the part of Asa Trenchard was not so difficult as his own (Lord Dundreary). Mr. Sothern called at my house several times afterwards to suggest some mode of doing the piece. Mr. Sothern said that he thought the piece could not be got up, as he wanted to take his farewell benefit of the New York audience in the character of Lord Dundreary.

Cross examined.—I did not understand that there was any new agreement made between Mr. Sothern and my-self when the part of Asa Trencharder of Lord Dundreary. Mr. Sothern called at my house several times afterwards any new agreement made between Mr. Sothern and my-self when walking from the box office to the stage. The difficulty in Mr. Stavens' acting was, that he

officently in N. Sevenes eaching was, that he had not the Yankee manner and accent, which I considered essential Counsel.—I should think so. Miss Keene (continued) he rebearsed it as a Yorkshire man, and that I did not think would be acceptable to Americans.

Counsel.—Gearly not; particularly to Vermonters. (Laughter.)

Joseph Jefferson (the real American cousin) was called for the plaintiff, deposed that he appeared in the part of Asa Trenchard last season at Laura Keen's, and that plaintiff performed Lord Dundreary; I am now engaged at Winter Garden; witness testified that it is not the custom to pay actors until the season commences; he rehearsed for a week at the Winter Garden, and was not paid for that week; thinks that E. L. Davenport could perform Asa Frenchard; the piece was attractive in Philadelphia and other places, though witness did not appear in it, but he thinks its success in New York gave it a certainty of success in other cities.

Mrs. Stoepel (Matilda Horon) also deposed that the pay of artists commences from the night the season begins; she should expect to be paid from the time the engagement was made, but then she would certainly have it stated in the agreement. She did not know whosher Mrs. Bowers or Mr. Sothern was the lesses of the theatre at the time Miss Keene was in Philadelphia.

Adjourned to Tuestay morning, at half-past ten o'clock.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.
Nov. 21.—The trial of Horace Cooley, charged with feloniously receiving portions of sewing machines patented by the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, which by the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, which was commenced on Friday, and continued on Sazurday, was resumed this morning. The case is of such a char acter that it is necessary to take cumulative evidence, and although the City Judge sat to a late hour each day, and prevented as much as possible any waste of time by counsel, the trial was not finished last evening.

A large number of prisoners who are awaiting tria were brought up this morning, but soon after the opening of the Court the Judge was compelled to send them back, and discharge the jury.

The Grand Jury prosented a batch of indictments in the afternoon, to which the prisoners, on being arraigned, pleaded not guilty.

Martin Murphy, who pleaded guilty last week to an attempt at grand larcemy, was sent to the penitentiary for six months. Hobort Lees, who was convicted on Thursday of receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to two years imprisonment in the State prison. William Welsh and John Maloney, youths, indicted for burglary in the Saird degree, pleaded guilty to the fourth grade of that offence, and were each sent to the penitentiary for nine months.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

THE MAISS OF THE CANADA AND SAXONIA

Journey of the American Embassy to Pekin, China.

Graphic Description of the Scenes By the Way.

Chinese Carriages, Roads, Canals, Canal-Trackers, Junks, Crops, Cattle, Cookery and Kitchen Ranges.

Diplomatic Ceremonies and Official Dignity on Both Sides.

THE ITALIAN IMBROGLIO.

Garibaldi and Pius the Minth as Reformers.

THE HISPANO-MOORISH WAR. British Feeling on the Harper's Ferry

Outbreak.

Our Pekin, Shanghae, London and Paris Correspondence, &c.,

The Cunard steamship Canada, from Liverpool vis Halifax, wrived at Boston at balf-past six this morning Her mails were forwarded in the morning train, and reached this city about six o'clock last evening. The Hamburg screw steamship Saxonia, Captain Eblers, which left Southampion on the 5th inst., reached this port

Our files by the Canada and Saxonia are dated in Pari

on the 4th and London on the 5th instant.

The telegraph summary from Sackville, N. B., which appeared in the HKRALD yesterday morning, presented the

in features of the news. day contain some highly interesting details descriptive e Mr. Ward's visit to Pekin, China; the Italian embroglic stest reform promises of Plus the Ninth; the preparatio for war between Spain and Morocco, with importan State papers from both Powers, and the state of feeling existing in England with respect to the Harper's Ferry

The Paris correspondent of the London Times save:

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says is tolerably certain that the moment in which the Aus rament will have to make concessions to Hu

At the reopening of the Opera in Venice, November 2, olsy demonstration took place. Brigandage continues in the Venetian provin

Several persons have been arrested in Verona by Hun-garian soldiers for distributing revolutionary prints. The elections of members of Municipalities at Florence and other places have terminated without any res most all the electors having abstained from voting

ment of Bagdad, is not to return to Consta another place being fixed for his abode. Late dates from the coast of Africa state that the

on the Morocco question:

Notwithstanding an apparent proof of the interest taken by the British government in the defences of Morocco, we do not believe for one moment that the very strong feet which we have just now at Gibraltar is dectined, directly or indirectly, to take part in any events which may arise. The unusual presence of a French squadron of Algesiras of five line of battle ships and a frigate, and of a Spanish squadron of six or seven sail, supplies a sufficient explanation of the reinforcement of our fleet in the Straits, without presuming that it is intended to participate in the threatened conflict.

Advices from Algesiras to the lat state that the Beni Snas-

Advices from Algiers to the 1st state that the Beni Snas ditions of peace of a most severe character.

expedition is pursuing the other tribes.

A Faris letter of the 3d inst., says:—

Advice from Lyons of the 1st inst. announce that the late rains have caused a new rising of the waters of the Rhone and Saone. The Rhone overflowed its banks at the Quay Combalot. The Saone rose so high at the bridge of Nemoers that it carried away all the timber and tools from a shipwright's yard. A terrific hurricane was experienced at Becancon on Monday last. It lasted from eleven in the evening to six in the morning. The violence of the wind was such that the furniture in the houses was tossed about.

during the last three or four days has caused accidents of different kinds. Trees have been torn up by the roots on the outer Boulevards, in the Champs Elysees, and Jardin des Plantes. Chimneys have also been blown down, by which several persons were more or less wounded.

The London News of the 5th instant remarks:—

The London News of the 5th instant remarks:—

The imports of Mexico present usually the value of 15,000,000 dollars annually, while the exports are formed chiefly of the gold and sliver, either realized from mines in the country, or sent in transit through it. Such is, in few words, the commercial position of Mexico. Agriculture, meanwhile, is so neglected that three-fourths of the soil lies without cultivation, as much from a want of men as money. This points to the truth that under a firm and free government Mexico might be colonized with great advantage; and its resources would probably then bear the gradual influx of another eight millions.

A Vienna letter says:—

The affair of the issue of bonds to the amount of 11,000,000 florins (275,500,000.) above the 500,000,000 florins of the national loan of 1884—an issue which was not illegal but long kept secret—continues to cause a prefound sensation here; and, in the hope of calming it, the government has nominated a special commission, consisting of a certain number of capitalists and bankers, to institute a searching examination respecting all the debts of the State. This commission has already held several sittings at the Ministry of Finance, and the result of its investigation is waited for with much interest.

A letter from Pesth in the Presse of Vienna, says:—

The national tendencies of the Magyars are more strong-transition developed every day. Some time back is a number of any time have in the prosecond and the results of a number of any time have in the presser of the state.

A letter from Pesth in the Presse of vienna, says:—
The national tendencies of the Magyars are more strongly manifested every day. Some time back a number of
students of this city petitioned that the Hungarian language should alone be used in teaching in the University
of Pesth. Several scandalous scenes have just taken place
in the lecture rooms of the university—the professors who
give their lessons in German having been hooted and
obliged to retire.

A Twin letter of the Other by

give their lessons in German having been hooted and obliged to retire.

A Turin letter of the 29th ult. says:—

The last steamer from Napice brings the intelligence that the insurrection in Sicily is not terminated, whatever may have been said to the contrary. The brothers Mastricchi, who are well known patriots, are keeping their armed forces in the mountains, and everything indicates an insurrection in the south of the island. Several of the energetic men who took part in Baron Bentivagna's movement in 1885, and who fied to Malta and returned, were taking part in the insurrection.

The Piedmontese fever in Rome was succeeded by one of a very different kind, which even provoked precautionary measures in the government. Some mysterious hand had traced on every available wall throughout the city the three numbers, 15, 26, 60, which the amateurs of the lottery, taking for an infallible terms, resolved to back for the Saturday's customary drawing. So numerous were the applications for this particular combination that the government, either fearful of its having some political meaning, or anxious not terrisk so great a loss in case the numbers should come up, gave orders for them to be refused to all comers, and the money to be returned to those fused to all comers, and the money to be returned to those who already staked it. The lottery was drawn, however,

without one of the expected numbers manned ance.

The Odessa Journal gives a long account of the rejoicings at Odessa on the occasion of the Emperor of Russia's recent visit to that city. His Majesty reached the city about two in the morning, and, notwithstanding the hour, was welcomed by an immense crowd of all classes of the population. At ten the same morning his Majesty received the representatives of the nobility, with the military and civil authorities. In reply to the marshals of the nobility

going by railread from Calro to Sues, the train is which he was travelling coming into collision ith that coming in the opposite direction. The Vicercy was highly indicant at the accident, and ordered that the railread efficials be

VERY INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Run from the Pel-tang to Pokin-Sketch es of the Mandarins who Accompanied Mr. Ward—Travel in Carriages and by mense Population and Agriculturalists Plenty-Junks and Canal Trackers-Official Dishonosty-Arrival in Pekin and Diplomatic Chicanery-The Logahao, die., die. OUR PEKIN CORRESPONDENCE.

PRIN, August 10, 1869.
First Letter from the Chinese Capital—Americans in the irit Letter from the Chinese Capital—Americans in the City, but in Confinement—How the Chinese Managed an Official Imprisonment—How Foreign Ministers Should be Protected—Journey from the Pet lang—Slotches of the Protected—Journey from the Pet lang—Selected of the Grond Mandarins in Attendance on Mr. Ward—Paper at Hung and Chang Ping-Tah—A Rum in the River Junks—Antiquity of Kitchen Ranges—Want of a Patent Office—Spring Chickens and Good Ocal—Fine Sile for a Railread—Rural Scenes and Land Milage—Coming to the Petho River with Aching Bones—The Stalwart Junk Land Hents and Tuxes-Pastoral Life and Fine Cat Cables in Use for Shipping—Going on a Great Granit Road—A Provincial Population of Forty Millim—Camels Mules and Domkeys—Entrance Into Pekin—No Free Pro-menading Accorded—Very Quanting Policy of the High Officers—Wish to Have Ko row Performed—the Empe-ror Takes the President's Letter—A Drive in the City

Under Difficulties, do , do
This being one of the first letters ever written to a xample of Capt. Cuttle-of Dombey & Son memory-and

In my last I informed you that the American Embassy bout leaving Pekin for the Powhatan.

You must not be surprised to learn, from the foregoing

hat we are elated at the prospect of leaving this great apital (?), for, to tell you the truth, we can scarcely say

our elation at the prospect of a speedy release from our self-imposed prison. The nature of this treatment to which we have been subjected as "honored friends" will and every species of humbuggery. Hence Mr. Bruce was right in refusing to go without a force. At our very first erview with them we were grossly insulted. Witness following remark of the Shanghae Judge to the inter-

"I wish you to understand plainly that I know perfectly well when you are lying and when you are telling the truth." Of course Mr. Ward was preparing to notice this as it deserved; but before he could act the Judge arrived

with an apology.

Things were not conducted unpleasantly during our

ecording to invitation, and there found everything read; and their attentions would have rendered the trip per

Messrs. Hung and Chang, being the highest Mandarins ever deputed to escort an Embassy, deserve a few lines.—The former is not a Chinese but a Mantcheo, holds the post of "Salt Commissioner," and is, consequently, a man of great and growing wealth. rduance and ten thousand taels of silver to the Emperor ordinance and ten thousand tasks of saiver to the Emperor toward the completion of the defences at the mouth of the Perho, and "his Majesty was pleased" to accept the loyal service, and will probably reward him accordingly. The office of Sait Commissioner is a most desirable one. a large fortune with ease and in a very abort time. All the salt consumed in the empire is manufactured, trans-ported and sold by these "Salt Commissioners," of whom there are only about a dozen. Of course their duties are nominal, as was demonstrated in the case of Master Tung, whoetransported us from Pel-tang to Pokin, instead of transporting cargoes of salt from Pekin to Pel-tang. The trouble of looking out for "the Salt Commissions," as they are called through various channels, seems to limit the labors of those favorites of royalty.

When I add to the foregoing the fact of Master Tsung being "a literary Mandarin," and that he wears a blue

being "a literary Mandarin," and that he wears a blue ball in the top of his hat, (this indicating him to be a Man-darin of the third class,) I have done with him, and turn to Master Chang-Ping Toh, a brevet general in the Chi-nese army, the wearer of a pink opaque ball, and a Man-darin of the second class. Though wearing a higher ball dence to him, as he is a literary officer, while he himself is of the military. "Chang," when translated into a decent language, reads, "The Shaker of the Bell," and it seemed to be the general impression that his brains were just about equal to engaging successfully in an em-ployment of that nature. In the suite of these two offi-cials, who were termed our "escort," were some thirty or forty inferior Mandarins and servants, besides any

number of baggage coolies, &c.

From the fact of my having mentioned carts and bail roads, it must not be imagined that we came all the way from Pei tang to Pekin by land. On the contrary we had five very pleasant days of river travel on the Peiho, in junks, after riding forty-live miles over a very muddy plain, and then, after leaving the junks, fourteen more miles, in carts, to this place. Decidedly the worst fourteen miles of road ever passed end of our journey" was the cry, and at it we went like

spoken of, we saw something of Chinese country life, and their cultivation of the soil. At the place where we stopped to dine the first day, we found a kitchen provided with as useful a cooking range as can be found in New York, and I suppose that if one had come to Fekin two thousand years ago he would have seen a similar range. What a pity that there is no Patent Office in China! How old many of our home patents might prove to be! This range was built of blue brick, was heated by a single central furnace, had two ovens, the sams number of boilers, and a very convenient arragement for the broiling of spring chickens. We had both fried and broiled spring chickens for dinner that day, by the way. But what surprised us most was to see the cooks burning a medium quality of a bituminous coal, which seemed quite abundant, and of which we have since seen several varieties; none of which, however, would be called "good coal" in the United States. Still it sorven the purpose of the Northern Chinese, who have little or no wood to serve them through their cold winters. We find that it is used entirely in and about Pekin, for cooking food and warming houses.

The next morning at daylight we were away for Toongchan, dragged against a two knot current by a dozon or
more stalworth "trackers." I have seen some of the most
powerful and finely formed men during the last two weeks
that any country can boast, and the masses generally are
remarkable for great developement of muscle and commanding stature. It has been remarked by others, this
great physical superiority of the northern over the southern Chinese. The latter, however, are said to be the
greatest lars, and superior in cunning.

Our "junk life" during the following five days was
anything but unpleasant. We had our own cooks and
mess boys, our own bed and table furniture, and our own
segars and small stores; also two trunks each and a very
fair supply of books, pen and ink and paper. As for our
daily rations of provisions, the Chinese kept us supplied
with whatever we asked for, free of all cost. Of course
we shall insist, however, upon paying for everything as
soon as the exchanged treaties shall give us the right to
do so.

we shall insist, however, upon paying for everything as soon as the exchanged treaties shall give us the right to do so.

While enjoying our first dinner on board of "Junk No. 2," the head of our table received a most affecting note from "the head of the table" on board of "Junk No. 1," where the Minister was:—

"We are eight at table," read this heart-rending epistle, "and have but six potatoes; please send us some by the hearer."

"Humph!" ejaculated the head of No. 2, "we are nine, and have no potatoes at all. A modest request, truly."

That evening, when we landed for a walk along the banks, and found an opportunity for "comparing note," it turned out that the distressed consumer of potatoes had not asked for that vegetable, but that being very hungry, and at the same the writer of a most unintelligible running hand, he had so lengthened out the word "platos" as to make it read "potatoes." Doubtless the boatmen along the bank wondered what all the "barbarlans" were laughing at so heartily.

In a letter written from Fou-tsin a year or mors since, I ascerted that after ascending the Peiho three or four miles above that city, we came to as little as three feet water, thus reaching the end of navigation for vessels drawing more than that depth. That assertion was made upon the authority of Mr. Vine, Salling Master, R. N., who told me that he da himself bounded across

of now quiet and treafabling subjects would in a few weeks be converted by famine into so many ravenues wolves, who would hard the Emperor from his theme or force him to grant the English demand, in order that they might be rescued from starvation. This is the true way to attack the Emperor, and, as the idea is self-evident, it has doubtess ere this presented itself to the mind of the English Admiral.

At the commancement of our river navigation I attempted to count the towns and villages as we passed them, and to put down the course of the river, with its many bends; but there were so many of the latter, and so retrograding was their nature, that I soon found myself counting the same villages twice and even thrice. The Mandarin, too, seemed to look suspiciously at my small pooket compass and large blank book, and so it was deemed advisable to desist. Thus much, however, we saw—that the "reaches" were about a mile in length, that their general directions were west and northoust, and that we were consequently being tracked in a northwesterly direction.

After proceeding for ten hours, at the rate of about two miles per hour (over the ground), we arrived at a city of 300,000 inhabitants, situated upon both banks of the river, and known as Yang Tsun. Yang Tsun was said to be only seven miles from our starting point, and yet we had tracked three times that distance to get there. This will give a fair idea of the crooked nature of the stream.

An immense crowd of men, women and children lined both banks as we approached this city, and welcomed us with silent wonder; and not only did they fill the banks between the water and the houses, which, were built back from it some twenty feet, but they also crowded the decks

of the housand junks are bosse was very exceeded to tween them.

I counted more than 500 of these vessels as we passed between them, and then looking ahead, estimated that there must have been an equal number in that direction. For about two and a half miles we tracked through this narrow passage, having on each side of us, first, the crowded beaus, stowed three, four and fave abreast; secondly, the densely packed banks; and lastly, the one story mud or brick houses fronting the river. We also saw several tasteful brick walls, enclosing gardens, above one of which grew a beautiful tree in full bioom—green leaves and bright red flowers. What kind of tree this was, however, we could not learn. Altogether, Yang-Tun second a "number one" Chinese city.

Shortly after passing it, we followed the example of the Minister, and landed for an evening walk along the bank. Walking much faster than the "truckers," we found abundant time to stop and chat with the husbandmen and others who always came forward to admire (?) us.

With one of these, who seemed a head man among his fellows, the Rev. Mr. Martin had the following conversation:—

"Does this land," pointing to a field of millet and beans,

cthers who always came forward to admire (?) us.

With one of these, who seemed a head man among his follows, the Rev. Mr. Martin had the following conversation:—

"Does the land," pointing to a field of millet and beans, "beloing to you?"

"No, your Excellency, I hire it."

"Who from, the government?"

"No, your Excellency, from a friend of milet, to whom it belongs. I pay him eight dollars a year for each acre."

"Who pays the government taxes upon it?"

"The owner: they amount to six dollars the nore."

"Then he clears two dollars a year on each acre that he hires?"

"Yes, your Excellency, and the government clears six, and I as much as I can make it produce over and above the eight dollars."

The information contained in the above Mr. Martin thought might be correct, but a trivised that it might be received with cartiou, as the Chinose were not used to generallying. "I have known much higher taxes demanded at Ningno," he observed, "and, indeed, if people in Europe were taxed as they are in China generally, there would soon be any number of revolutions."

Toward the evening of the next day (the second of oursecent), the banks began to increase in height, and the face of the country generally to undergo a change. Heretofore, if had been a dead level, clevated some four feet above the river—now general undutations attaining an elevation of ien or twelve feet began to be seen. When these approached the river, they terminated in sandy bluffs, upon which the country people always climbed to look down upon us. The next day it was the same; but after that the same old "dead level" was again spread before us, and continued up to the very walls of his city. We could, however, see the long range of "the sector mountains" during most of the route, and it was asia faction to look at their blue heights every morning, and reflect that Pekin was at any rate between us and them. There was certainly nothing very surprising in the picture I am now going to dray, but it was as certainly a very pleasant one for us, and andulati

"the port of Perin," distast from it twelve miss acress the country, and connected by a very rough grante road.

And now, before leaving these junks, I am going to give the reader a hasty look at Chinese character.

Mr. Ward being anxious to make our boatmen and trackers a present in addition to their pay (?) from the Chinese government, ordered that a cortain sum should be given to the captain of each junk for himself and crew, and a certain other sum to the head man of each lot of trackers for themselves and those employed under them Now, in any honest country, this would have been a very simple proceeding; not so, however, in China. In the first place it had to be given in secret, because the Mandarins, if they knew of it, would take it all for themselves. In the second place, it had to be given to the captains and the head trackers in the presence of those under them, because experience had proved that they would never open their mouths upon the subject. And in the third place, each man had to be told exactly how much he was to receive to goard against the "eque-enes" of their superiors. Well, this was all done, very effectually, as we thought, and we went to bed with the happy feelings of cane who had assisted in a liberal action. But mark the result. Before we had began to think of falling sales pothers was a widespread outry outside—a Chinese outery. Imagining what the indicated, the interpreter went out to see justice done. He found the captains insisting that the boatmers should only have half their present, and the latter stority sucking up for the whole. He found the head trackers doing the should have the amount specified by the Minister, but that some of their fellows who had been picked up along the road, and who were, consequently, strangers to them, should have nothing at all; and that the sum

very broken that it was impossible to remain in our carts; so we got out and walked, while our escort, who had doubtless learned wisdom from experience, trotted along quite comfortably upon their horses. Finally some of

them got down and offered their steeds to Mr. Ward and three others, but the majority of "the suite" being looked upon in the light of attendants, we were left to shift for ourselves. There is no loke about this. The Chinese actually look upon the Minister, the Secretary of Logation and the interpreters as "the embasey." and upon the rest of us as attendants; and no amount of argument can persuade them to the contrary. This would be a very good loke did it not saddle us with cushionless, as well as springless carts, and subject us to being treated in other respects as servants.

The country between Toong chau and Peking is very thickly populated, and is sprinkled in every direction with the walked burial grounds of the great families of the latter city. Some of these are imposing, others quite tasteful, and the numberiess villages give the face of the country the appearance of a scattering city. In the cold, he replied the properties of the season of the country the appearance of a scattering city. In the cold, he replied the properties of the season of the country of the cold family, it would thus contain 15,000,000 some based of the country of the cold family, it would thus contain 15,000,000 some based of the country of the cold family, it would thus contain 15,000,000 some based of the country of the cold family, it would thus contain 15,000,000 some based of the country of the country of the cold family, it would thus contain 15,000,000 some based of the country of the country

Defeat—About to Leave for Japan—Government Charter in the Rast—Value of a River Steamer, &c. We arrived here yesterday from our anchorage off Pei tang, having left Pekin on the 11th, and exchanged the

treaties at Pei-tang on the 16th. The Governor General and the Treasurer of the Province represented the Emperor, and the next day we had

Upon our arrival here we were surprised, almost shocked, to hear of the effect produced along this seasi by the defeat of the Engish on the 25th of June.

would be attended by losses to all foreigners, in a commercial point of view; or rather, that to keep Chinese ports open to foreign trade it would be necessary that John Chinaman should entertain a beathly fear of some foreign nation. Now, England is the only nation that they fear at all, and having just whipped her, they are now more insolent than ever—not insolent to Englishmen alone, but to all foreigners.

For instance, I, an American, just returned from Pekin, where I went to see treatme exchanged, am now afraid to enter the Chinese city of Ehangman—(Nota—There are two Shanghaes—the European city and the Chinese dito)—leat I be stoned by some dirty fool, and forced to run to save my life. This is not an imaginary fear either, for one European bas aircady been killed and several wounded. Thus, while the treaty speaks of elevated friendship, high consideration &c., &c., we cannot even enter a Chinese city without the risk of losing our lives. After a while people will learn that John Chinaman, like the gentlemen of Sing Sing, is to be governed only by fear, and not by any moral influence; and that is the present policy of the English government, and future generations will acknowledge it to have been the only true and humane policy, notwithetacting the present verdict of fools and fanatics upon both sides of the Adantic.

Sarr. 3, 1859.

this ship steams over to Nagasaki, and thence to Jeddo. At Nagasaki we will find the United her down to Hong Keng to be turned over to her owners. I will end this letter with a few words in regard to the charter of this vessel, which may, I hope, result in follow benefit to the United States Treasury. Facts only are

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

CONFERENCE WITH THE IMPERIAL COMMISSIONERS— ME. WARD'S POSITION AS, AN AMERICAN CITIZEN— DELIVERY OF THIS PRESIDENT'S LETTER—A ORN-NESE MILITARY GUARD PLACED OVER IT—THE

NESE MILITARY GUARD PLACED OVER IT—THE
AMERICANS PREPARING TO LEAVE—THEY QUIT THE
CITY—DEATH OF REV. MR. AITCHISON
[From the North China Herald, Sept. 14.]

The way to the lodgings prepared for the Embassy,
situated in Thirternik area, Pekin, about a mile and a half
from the gate, led to the northeastern part of the old or
Manchu portion of the city.
On arrival at the house, at three o'clock, on the 27th of
July, it was met by two high officers deputed from the fuyin or Mayor of Pekin, whom he had appointed to altend
on the visiters.

July, it was met by two high ofnorm appared from meyyin or Mayor of Pekin, whom he had appointed to attend
on the visiters.

The next day a notice was sent to the Imporial Commisstoners Kwelliang and Hwashana, who had been in Pekin
about a week, that the American Minister had arrived, and
was ready to confer with them. It was deamed by Mr.
Ward as only a switable mark of respect to the Chinese
government, that until he had seen the Commissioners the
members of his suite should not appear abroad. The letters brought up from the coast for the Russian Logation,
were sent, and an acknowledgment received the same
evening.

The next day, Friday, Sieh, the Provisional Judge of
Kiangsu, came to confer respecting the meeting with the

denne with the Emperor. Jike a genuine son of Has, no began to extel his sovereign, and then to prasse himself for his expertness in settling knotty questions, from which he proceeded to dilate upon the honor in store for us, its unusualness, and its "distinguished consideration." After statisty impressing his views he gently turned to the mode in which we, a few far-travelled strangers, whose country lay on the outsikrits of creation, and had just sent her citizens to the Middle Kingdom, and after great traval had at hast reached its capital, should show our sense of this "heavenly favor." He was told very briefly that when the plenipotentiarles of the two nations came to gether on the morrow they would discuss this matter, and as their subordinates could do nothing defaire, it was better to drop its consideration.

He then informed us that in consequence of the part taken by the Toeywan in the battle at Taku, the Emperor was in some doubt as to the sincerity of the poaceful professions of the Americans: and their movements on that day only corroborated the hostile expressions used in one of Mr. Reed's despatches of last year, in which he spick of being forced to join the allies: but he was not disposed to press those equivecal sayings and doings. This observation furnished an opportunity to state just what was done by the Commodere on that day, and also to tell the Judge the serious consequences which had arisen to his own government from its neglect in not stationing a proper officer at the mouth of the Petho, to meet the other ministers, ge well as the American, but turning them off to the hitherto unknown port of Pethang by the mouth of a more underling, for whose veracity there was 100 guarante. It appeared, from his further remarks, that the leften was a American, and had landed in the boats towed up by the Toeywan, and this impression had been strengthened by the assertion of one of the English prisoners, that he was a farmican, and had landed hin the boats. The charge was defented to be unfounded; and

Americans were proved by their coming a vessel.

This agod stateman could certainly be excused for this expression of his feelings and views on the recent events, in which he had borne so large a part at any place; but it appeared to his foreign auditors that he was at the time talking rather to his countrymen in the room. The sanging them had not been a side tables, led to the inference that they were much higher in rank than their crystal buttous indicated, and the Premier must explain his acts before them in unmistaken terms. He then proceeded to state that, in unmistaken terms.